

## FRENCH CHAMBER SUSTAINS VIVIANI BY 539 TO 10 VOTE

Faction Fight Directed at Millerand and Joffre Collapses.

PREMIER SCORNS EARLY PEACE IDEA

Lone Deputy Faces Chamber to Speak Against Government, but Is Shouted Down.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Utter rout at the hands of Premier Viviani fell to-day in the Chamber of Deputies on this coalition of ambitious politicians which had planned to revise the Committee of Safety of the days of the Terror and assume control of the army and the military faction which is aiming at the retirement of General Joffre. They had contrived to strike at General Millerand, Minister of War, as an autocrat and at the Cabinet as a whole because of the secrecy that has been thrown around public affairs. They had made much noise, and were now being shouted down by the Chamber.

Secretary Lansing would not divulge the nature of a communication from Ambassador Gerard which he received to-day, but identified it as the cable message sent by the ambassador last night after his conference with Dr. von Jagow. It is believed to have contained, in substance, the statement of the Chancellor published in to-day's dispatches.

It felt that the American government has the upper hand in the negotiations, and is in a position to exact its own terms without a compromise in any form.

One of the reports current here to-day was that the United States would demand the punishment of the submarine commander who sank the Arabic. In view of the statement of the Chancellor which implied that an illegal attack would have been contrary to instructions, it is believed that Germany would hasten to administer such punishment without a request from this government.

Ambassador Page's summary of the affidavits of Arabic passengers is still unsatisfactory to Secretary Lansing. While the evidence at hand indicates conclusively that the Arabic was torpedoed without justification, it is said at the State Department that the report of the German submarine commander is awaited with interest.

## MRS. BRUGUIERE'S BODY NOT FOUND

British Admiralty Still Searching for Dr. Wood, Victim of Arabic.

The bodies of Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere and Dr. Edmond F. Woods, victims of the Arabic disaster, have not been recovered, according to advices yesterday from Liverpool to the International Mercantile Marine office.

In its message the Liverpool office stated that the British Admiralty is continuing the search with scout boats and trawlers. Thus far the searchers have found only the bodies of an unidentified woman and a man, presumed to be a steward. The message says:

"The Admiralty's investigation shows that eighteen passengers and twenty-five members of the crew are yet unaccounted for. Since the disaster nineteen members of the crew have died of exposure or injuries in the hospital at Queenstown.

The message also stated that on the White Star liner Adriatic, which left Liverpool on August 25, the following survivors of the Arabic: Mrs. F. C. Allison, B. Bathurst, Miss M. Christopher, Frederick Martin, John Doherty, Mrs. S. B. Salt and four children. The Adriatic is due in New York on September 2.

On the same day the American liner St. Paul is due from Liverpool with thirty-eight survivors from the Arabic. Among these are Miss V. H. Alderson, Miss Catherine Christie, John Critchley, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A. Collier (previously advised as Collier), Mr. and Mrs. Zedlisch, Miss E. E. Dunlop, Aubrey Gaultier, Miss Mary Harrison, Charles F. Kresser, Major G. L. Money, Cyril Money, the Misses Edith and Mabel Money, Christopher McTamney, A. Hulme, Mr. John Nolan, Miss Teresa O'Farrell, John Olschewsky, F. Pryce, Miss Margaret Ross, Claude Roddes, James P. Rowley, W. E. Ramsdell, Francis Caragher, J. A. Carlson, Miss Katie Conboy, Mrs. E. E. Fennell, William Duckers, Peter Dugal, Miss Mary Hayes, William Hughes, Martin Loftus, Miss Annie Money, John Morrissey, John Olson and Elijah Willoughby.

## GERMANS BELIEVE ARABIC PERIL OVER

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a certainty that the submarine did not attack the Arabic unless she was compelled to do so because of the actions of the steamer.

The "Vossische Zeitung" prints a report published in a New York newspaper on July 24, regarding which the Overseas News Agency says:

"This report tells of rifle practice by a club among the Arabic crew, the thinly veiled purpose of practicing direct rifle fire upon a submarine periscope, passengers asserting that sailors and stewards were 'to be' to be periscope at the distance of half a mile, the target being a floating imitation of a submarine to be, by the steamer during the ocean trip, or a balloon ship like an airplane. The so-called club members also practiced in an improvised shooting gallery.

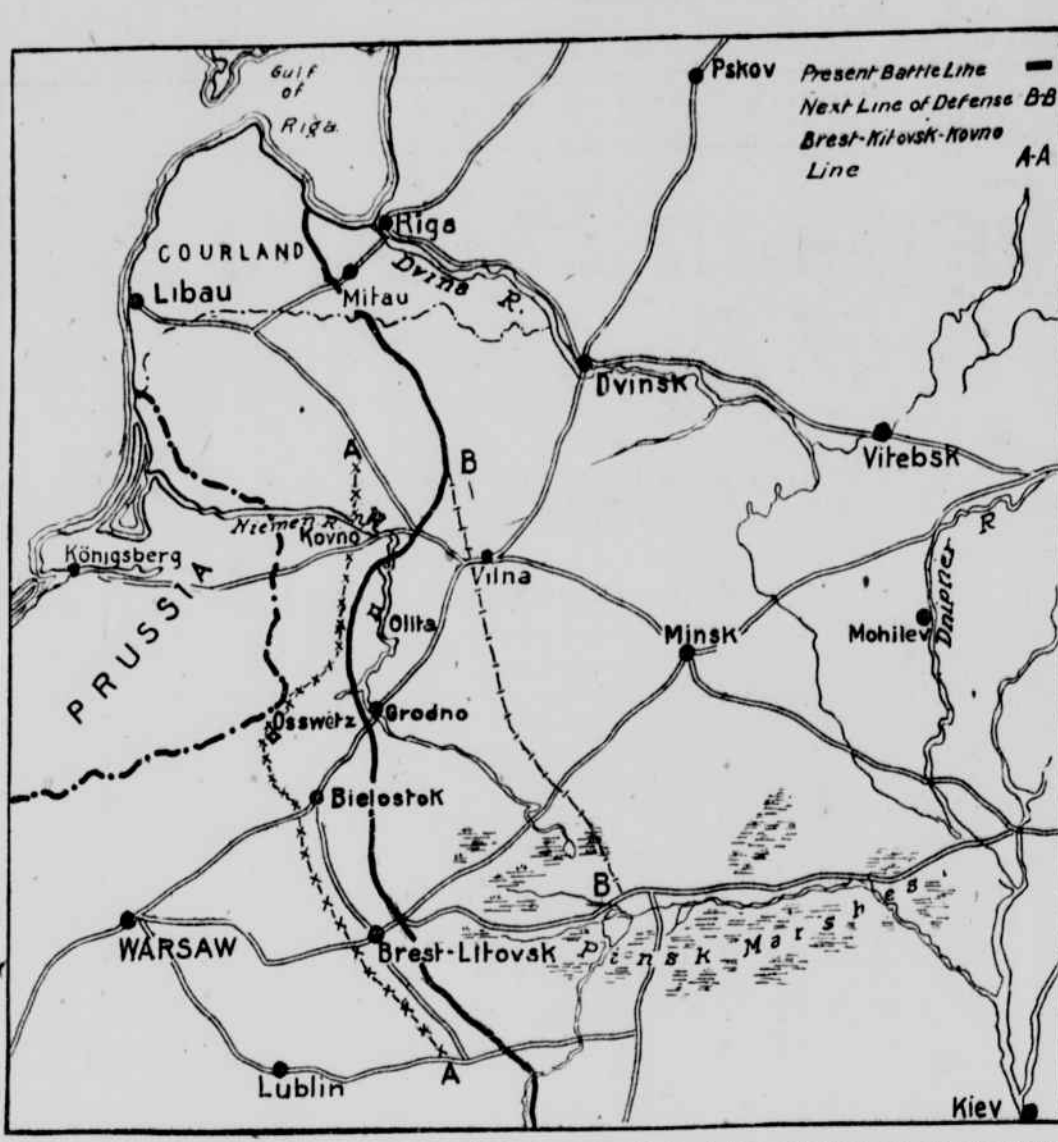
"It is stated that the steamer's color was similar to that of English warships, and that a sandbag barricade protected the captain's bridge and the steering apparatus. This, it is commented, would make possible an attack by rifle fire on a submarine when one was sighted."

## FRANCE BLOCKADES ASIA MINOR COAST

Syrian Shore Included in Paris Declaration.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The official Journal publishes the declaration of blockade of the coast of Asia Minor and Syria from the island of Samos to the Egyptian frontier to date from August 25.

## RUSSIA'S RECEDING BATTLE LINE.



The fall of the great fortress of Brest-Litovsk yesterday marks practically the last step in the abandonment of the powerful defensive line which Russia had counted on to stem the German advance. This line, carefully fortified, has been abandoned by the Russians, and in the fall of Kovno, pierced in the north, and has now become utterly untenable. Only the two minor forts of Grodno and Oita now remain in Russian hands, and they will be abandoned as soon as they have delayed the German long enough to permit the retreat of the main body of Russian troops.

The line A-A shows the location of forts and defenses on which the Russians had depended; the heavy black line, indicating the present positions, shows how far these have been lost. The last line, B-B, is the next on which the Russians might make a stand; it is possible, however, that no great effort will be made to check the German advance till the line from Minsk to Dvinsk (or Dunaburg) has been reached.

mobile, with the imperial standard flying, was rushed down the highway from the line to the fortress through lines of jubilant men, cheering and waving, and wide-eyed, good natured prisoners, who saluted him. A roar of cheers from the troops followed him for two miles.

Turning into a pasture road that had been cut up by cannon, his machine took the rut by leaps, and he must be a well man or he never would have stood the punishment those leaps must have inflicted.

I saw him very closely and there is not a line of weariness or illness in his face. Despite the horrors of the scenes around us there is a wonderful spirit of jubilation in the air. I don't hear a whine from anybody, but there is a grin on the men's faces. One dare not drink from the wells. This minute would give a week's wage for a drink of water. I am faint. My Spanish colleague has thrown himself on the ground. I believe he has fainted. He has gone dead white.

## SUN AIDS MOSLEMS IN GALLI POL ATTACK

Allies, Needing Two More Hours of Darkness, Fail to Cut Lines.

London, Aug. 26.—Stories of wounded men who have arrived at Alexandria tell of how nearly the Allies came to gaining a great success in one of their attacks. An Australian officer declared that if the allied forces had had two more hours' darkness they could have covered six hundred yards of ground which separated them from the Sari-Bair Hill, generally known as Hill 971. With this hill in the Allies' hands, the officer declared, the Turkish communications would have been cut, and it was for the possession of this hill that the Dominion troops fought.

## GERMANS TAKE BREST-LITOVSK

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northwest, threw their rear guards back into the city and toward the river. In East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

## Russia Thought Fortress Was Strongest in Europe

The Russian fortress of Brest-Litovsk, which has just capitulated to the Austro-German forces, had been considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and was the southern base of the second Russian line of defense. It was situated on the right bank of the Bug River, where it turns from the north to the northeast, intersecting here the railroads from Odessa, Kiev, Moscow, Warsaw, Vilna and East Russia.

Brest-Litovsk, according to information compiled by the National Geographic Society, contained one of the oldest important fortresses in northern Europe. The older fortifications were erected about one mile east of Brest-Litovsk and had a circumference of four miles. The field works were kept up to date and everything possible had been done by Russia, it was said, to make them unconquerable. Brest-Litovsk was generally regarded in Russia as the most powerful individual stronghold in the empire.

Russians Must Retreat Again. The capitulation of Brest-Litovsk means, in the opinion of military observers that the Russians will be forced to abandon their second defense line, which extended from Brest-Litovsk northward to the Baltic sea of Riga. The fall of the fortress appeared inevitable several days ago, when the Austro-German forces succeeded in throwing troops from the left to the right bank of the Bug River, just northwest of Brest-Litovsk, after which separate Austro-German armies began a terrific onslaught on the Russian defenses. On Tuesday the German southwestern front succeeded in breaking through the advance positions of the fortress.

The third Russian line of defense upon which the defenders of Brest-Litovsk, Warsaw, Irangorod, Novo Georgievsk and Grodno are compelled to retreat runs through the middle of the country known as White Russia. It begins on the right bank of the Bug River, and follows the Dvina River to Dunaburg, then turns south and follows the railroad, through Vilna, Lida and Baranovitch. The line then turns north and follows the Pripet River to Rovno, which lies 120 miles northeast of the Galician capital, Lemberg.

## Teutons Lose Heavily in Brest-Litovsk Fighting

By GORDON GORDON-SMITH. (By Cable to The Tribune.)

Zurich, Aug. 26.—Despatches from Hody via Buchs report that to the southwest of Brest-Litovsk, in the environs of Plesna, the Austrians and the Russians have been fighting for several days. The region is completely devastated by the numerous and violent engagements and is now a picture of desolation. The battle, which has been raging for the last week, was remarkable for the Russians made a desperate resistance. The Austro-German losses amounted to 25,000 men northwest of Brest-Litovsk and particularly on the River Krzna. The Russians have been forced to evacuate important positions to the east of Biala.

## Only One Division Taken with Novo Georgievsk

Petrograd, Aug. 26.—The garrison of Novo Georgievsk during the last stage of its defense, did not exceed a division. It was reinforced by the 26th and 27th, which adds that most of the defenders withdrew during the bombardment, and that while the number left is not known, it can only have been small. The names of Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko, president of the Douma, and of Nicola A. Khomyakoff, ex-president of that body, are mentioned in connection with the Premier's staff.

## SELBORNE HINTS AT CONSCRIPTION

British Minister Says Russian Reverses Have Put Burden on Allies.

STATES SUBMARINE MENACE IS IN HAND

Farmers May Receive Guarantee for Wheat, Says Agricultural Secretary.

London, Aug. 26.—Something in the nature of conscription, though the term was not employed, was foreshadowed by the Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture, in an address this afternoon to a deputation of agricultural land owners who visited him in London.

"Many more men have got to join the army, whether voluntarily or compulsorily," said the Earl. "The agricultural laborer has been very hard hit by the war, but the response has been very unequal over the country, and I forecast that during the next year men will be taken from districts and farms which hitherto they have not gone."

"What I shall aim at—and Earl Kitchener has been very sympathetic—is to leave the farmer his foreman, his carters and his shepherds, but the rest of the work will have to be done by women or men not hitherto engaged in agriculture."

Lord Selborne emphasized the fact that Russia's reverses have imposed a greater strain on her allies.

"We have a greater burden on our shoulders at the present moment than six months ago," he said. "The financial strain is going to be very great, and the situation is going to demand from every class greater and greater sacrifices."

The speaker stated that the navy had the submarine menace well in hand. In the light of the country's experiences with submarines, however, the agricultural and economic policy of Great Britain, including the broad questions of food production, would have to be revised, he continued.

The committee which he had appointed to deal with increasing the food supply had recommended that farmers should be guaranteed 45 shillings (\$11.25) a quarter for wheat, beginning with the harvest of 1916 and continuing until 1920.

In view of circumstances connected with the war, Lord Selborne added, the government had decided that it would not incur the additional financial liability involved in the guarantee of arrangements, however made, to supply farmers with labor.

The Earl of Selborne's statement that the navy now has the submarine menace well in hand lends color to recent unofficial reports that the British have lately captured a very large number of U-boats and that many others have been sunk. Since the beginning of the war the British official reports, however, have accounted for but one German submarine besides the one the destruction of which was announced to-day, although there have been vague references to submarines being rammed or sunk by unarmored ships in the British Channel, and in one instance a reward offered by the Admiralty for the sinking of a submarine has been paid to a British merchantman. A German official report, however, subsequently said that this submarine had safely returned to her port.

There have been no official returns as to what method, offensive or defensive, has been taken by the British navy against submarines, although the Admiralty previously had announced its satisfaction with these measures.

Returning Americans have described the new British sport of submarine hunting and have said that great numbers of small, high powered and very speedy motor boats, mounting guns of small caliber, have constantly scoured the coastal waters of Great Britain for submarines. They have also described stories of an extensive system of submarine nets in channel waters, and even of one submarine net that extends entirely across the English Channel, with guard boats at the openings.

It is a notable fact that for nearly a year the Franco-British naval transport service across the Channel, by means of which hundreds of thousands of Germans have been transported to the front, has been maintained, so far as is known, without a single troopship having been sunk by a submarine in these waters.

## Equitable rentals

Personally, we would call Equitable rentals neither high nor low, but a happy medium; yet if a life insurance actuary were to compute the value of the Equitable location and advantages by mathematical processes, it is very probable that he would advocate an increase in rents. Certainly there is no space anywhere to touch the Equitable for the money.

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\$75 TO \$125 RECEPTION GOWNS—\$38

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\$25 TO \$45 STREET COATS—\$18

\$15 TO \$22 SILK SWEATER COATS—\$8.50

\$10 TO \$15 SUMMER BLOUSES—\$5

REMAINING SUMMER HATS—\$2

## The Management of CASTLES-BY-THE-SEA

announce A Bal Masque

to be given this evening, (beginning 9 P. M.)

As the closing event of the Fete Champetre given by J. M. Gidding & Company for the Benefit of the French War Sufferers.

Note:—By special arrangement—in addition to the regular Long Beach trains leaving at 12:35 and 1:45, a special train will leave Long Beach at 3 A. M.—for accommodation of those who desire to attend the Bal Masque.

## AERIAL SQUADRON ITALIANS PRESS ATTACKS GERMANS DRIVE ON TRENT

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mirally to publish statements regarding the losses of German submarines, important though they have been, in cases where the enemy has no other source of information as to the time and place at which these losses have occurred.

In the case referred to above, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron Commander Bigsforth was particularly noteworthy. The enemy formations of the coast in occupation of the enemy, and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German destroyer.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL

The statement issued in Paris says: During the day of August 24 a French aviator threw down bombs on the railway station at Offrancoeur, in Baden, seventeen miles from Karlsruhe. At this point there is an important railroad junction in the Grand duchy.

On August 25 an aerial squadron, composed of four groups and including a total of sixty-two aviators flew over the heights of Dellingen. Here there is a factory where shells and armor plate are made. The factory is situated in the north of Saar-Louis, in Rhénish Prussia, thirty miles southeast of Treves. The aviators threw down with precision over 150 bombs, thirty of which were of large caliber.

On the 25th our aviators bombed the German encampments at Pennes and at Bausant, the Woer, where they started several fires. Every airplane came back loaded with booty. On the 25th and 26th, our aviators dropped 127 bombs on the Noyon station.

## GERMAN OFFICIAL

German Army Headquarters gave out this statement: Two enemy air squadrons yesterday dropped bombs in the Saar Valley, both above and below Saarbrücken. Several persons were killed or injured. The material damage caused was not important.

The night before last the squadrons were successful in attacking the station at Nancy by their airmen. The enemy paid for his exploit by losing four aircraft. One fell to earth ablaze, near Holsheim. The other three were shot down by the French. The fourth landed within range of our anti-aircraft guns, near Metz, south of Nomeny, behind the enemy front.

## Press

The statement of the Italian General Headquarters, made public last night, says: In Val Sugana our troops on the Monte Giarone-Toronto-Maso line have extended their ground and occupied positions above Trento as far as the positions of Mount Armetore and Mount Salugina. The enemy failed to prevent our advance, and in addition left a few prisoners in our hands.

## Severe Fighting Takes Place All Along the Trentino Front.

London, Aug. 26.—The Italians are increasing their efforts to reach Trent. Severe artillery fighting and hand-to-hand combats have taken place on the plateau of Lavarone, southeast of Trento. Vienna reports the repulse of all the attacks with heavy losses.

The Rome official tells of gains above Trento, in the Seebach Valley. On the Carso front the Italians continue to advance, despite the intense fire from strengthened Austrian batteries.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

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In the Seebach Valley our artillery opened fire on an encampment hidden in the hand of the left bank of the Trento. The enemy was forced to flee in disorder, pursued by a shower of well directed shrapnel.

In the upper Isontina region our Aviators destroyed the enemy's strong army intrenchments along the steep southern slopes of Monte Rombon. We made thirty prisoners, including one officer, and took also machine guns, rifles and a quantity of munition.

On the Carso front the enemy placed a number of batteries in new positions with which he opened at intervals a heavy fire along the front. Nevertheless, our work of approaching the enemy continues without interruption. Yesterday toward the left wing of our lines we occupied fresh trenches, capturing sixty rifles and various war materials.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The statement issued at Vienna to-night says: In the Dobersdorf sector, Italians who attacked Monte De Sui at noon yesterday were repulsed. Before the bridgehead of Gorizia, and in the town, calm prevailed. Elsewhere in the coastal districts there was violent artillery fighting. In the region of the Fritsch, where hostile infantry is cautiously approaching. The attack mentioned yesterday against the northern sector of the plateau of Lavarone, which was repulsed, was carried on against strong hostile forces.

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